

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LVI.-NO. 60.

HOME AND ABROAD.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE LONDON POOR.

Canvas Closed in Pennsylvania-Rent Troubles in Ireland-Bulgarian Affairs-Rossa's "Gall."

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Blaine's Grand Canvas.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29th.—The Press Scranton, Penn., special correspondent says: "The great cities of the Lehigh Valley yesterday afternoon and evening opened their arms of welcome and shouted their voice of greeting to Blaine. The twin demonstrations, despite the adverse weather, were marked by undimmed enthusiasm and the whole continent rejoiced that Lackawanna and Luzerne preface Blaine will be at Blaine in 1888, as they were in 1884. The route hither from Pottsville was by rail, but at every step crowds were gathered along the line to burst out with cheers for Blaine. The end of the tour to-night warms every confidence that Blaine has not traveled over nine months in his native State without making assurances, conditions and occupations in that wonderful but little-known and less understood country.

Blaine for President.

It was asked one of Pennsylvania's most prominent politicians whether the zeal he has shown in the management of this section of the campaign would not postpone his return to Ireland as soon as practical. His lecture tour will therefore close by the end of November.

Mexico in No Danger.

OMAHA, October 29th.—Michael Davis, a prominent lawyer here, said: "I have heretofore opposed Blaine's nomination in every Convention, State and national, for ten years, but I now say that he is the man for the nomination. He has done more for our country than any other man in the world ever received such an ovation as has Blaine during this tour in Pennsylvania. Workmen have come up from the mines and factories to see him. Every man has a smile to cheer him. I say that the United Republican party ought to give him a unanimous nomination and serve a notice to George William Curtis and the rest of the Maybeways, that as the Union Republicans are in the minority, they will be beaten." Davis added: "I am without making any classes, conditions and occupations in that wonderful but little-known and less understood country.

What does the Young Lady Say?

NEW YORK, October 29th.—Michael Davis, a prominent lawyer here, said: "It is true," he said, "that I have heretofore opposed Blaine's nomination in every Convention, State and national, for ten years, but I now say that he is the man for the nomination. He has done more for our country than any other man in the world ever received such an ovation as has Blaine during this tour in Pennsylvania. Workmen have come up from the mines and factories to see him. Every man has a smile to cheer him. I say that the United Republican party ought to give him a unanimous nomination and serve a notice to George William Curtis and the rest of the Maybeways, that as the Union Republicans are in the minority, they will be beaten." Davis added: "I am without making any classes, conditions and occupations in that wonderful but little-known and less understood country.

A Mother's Terrible Blunder.

KANSAS CITY, October 29th.—The Times-Kansas City, Mo., special says: "At Forest Green, last night, a colored woman locked her three children and two others in her house and went to church. The house burst fire from a lamp, and four children were burned to death. The fifth will probably die.

The Illumination Again Postponed.

NEW YORK, October 30th.—A. M.—The fog which lay over the harbor all through the ceremony of the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty on Thursday, lifted at the part yesterday. The fair weather promised by the Signal Service people was still behindhand, however. Though it did not actually rain, during most of the day the sky was black and lowering, and everything about Governor's and Bedlow's Islands looked still sooty and cheerless. By 5 rain fell in a fine drizzle, and the postponed fireworks were clearly impossible, and shortly before dark an order was issued by the American Committee declaring them off once more. The great torch of the statue was not lighted, either. Both will have to wait for some clear night-to-night, if possible, and if not then, Sunday or Monday night.

Wild Talk About Three-Quarters of a Million Men on Parade.

NEW YORK, October 30th.—The Commercial Appeal, of Memphis, Tenn., in the following story, for the truth of which Mr. Roosevelt will vouch, is in: "On last Friday O'Donovan Rossa called upon Roosevelt and offered his services and the use of his influence to George. He is a sincere, earnest, and intelligent man. He has been misled by an for an offer in which he could do nothing but accept. That he has forsooth put forward in his books a where he would be in fact wanting. The best fortune that can happen to him and to the reform he has in heart, will be his defeat. He would have a chance to advance his ideas, and he has ability enough to make a career as a legislator. No, George is not a humbug, but a demagogue.

The Government Mule Outraged.

NEW YORK, October 29th.—The Commercial Appeal, of Memphis, Tenn., in the following story, for the truth of which Mr. Roosevelt will vouch, is in: "On last Friday O'Donovan Rossa called upon Roosevelt and offered his services and the use of his influence to George. He is a sincere, earnest, and intelligent man. He has been misled by an for an offer in which he could do nothing but accept. That he has forsooth put forward in his books a where he would be in fact wanting. The best fortune that can happen to him and to the reform he has in heart, will be his defeat. He would have a chance to advance his ideas, and he has ability enough to make a career as a legislator. No, George is not a humbug, but a demagogue.

Racing in Boston.

BOSTON, October 30th.—A. M.—The fight last night, with two-ounce gloves between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Frazier, for \$1,000 and the light-weight champion belt, was the hardest, most and most even glove fight ever seen between light-weight glove fighters in this country. Frazier's weight was 123 pounds, and McAuliffe's 130 pounds. The fight was six and six, until the final and decisive round. McAuliffe fought on the Dempsey plan, using his legs for avoidance and his left for punishment. Frazier claimed first blood, but his leads, as a rule, fell short, owing to McAuliffe's cleverness and agility. McAuliffe fought on his opponent's face with his left. The decisive blow in the twenty-first round was a right-hander on the jugular. Frazier fell face forward, and his second drew the sponge. McAuliffe fought on the second, while the spectators and all this will be sixty years from now.

Into the hands of what a sensuous, best cruel city politics have fallen.

Look at the men who are picking their teeth and watching for some crumb to fall their way. What a state of things. We have no mercy for small criminals. If a man steals \$10, send him to Raymond-street jail. The man is compelled to pay his taxes! The man is compelled to make a small fortune to pay his taxes. They have to support all the villains in the prisons, all the orphans of those who have died from beauty indulgences, all the lunatics driven crazy by vice.

The light of the Liberty statue is 151 feet over all.

A squeak has already been inaugurated over the Stewart estate. There are several persons claiming to be heirs-at-law.

Secretary Manning yesterday issued a call for \$10,000 in reward bonds.

The call will mature December 31st.

The New York Chinese are assuming American methods. Those who cut the washing rates on collars and cuffs have been boycotted.

Secretary Manning has assumed action concerning the Chinese Department, and yesterday signed all matter requiring the signature of the Secretary.

Great Plantation Scheme.

NEW YORK, October 30th.—A. M.—It was reported to Henry George's headquarters, at the Colonnade Hotel, yesterday, that 74,420 members of Trades Unions had expressed their desire to turn out in the great labor parade to-night. Mr. George received a telegram from T. V. Fowley, stating that he would speak in this city on Monday night. Arrangements have been made to hold a large meeting at the Academy of Music. George said this would prove that Powderly was with him and not opposed to him, as had been stated by the Hewitt men. In all, Henry George spoke at eleven meetings last night.

Racing in Boston.

BOSTON, October 30th.—The fight last night, with two-ounce gloves between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Frazier, for \$1,000 and the light-weight champion belt, was the hardest, most and most even glove fight ever seen between light-weight glove fighters in this country. Frazier's weight was 123 pounds, and McAuliffe's 130 pounds. The fight was six and six, until the final and decisive round. McAuliffe fought on the Dempsey plan, using his legs for avoidance and his left for punishment. Frazier claimed first blood, but his leads, as a rule, fell short, owing to McAuliffe's cleverness and agility. McAuliffe fought on his opponent's face with his left. The decisive blow in the twenty-first round was a right-hander on the jugular. Frazier fell face forward, and his second drew the sponge. McAuliffe fought on the second, while the spectators and all this will be sixty years from now.

The light of the Liberty statue is 151 feet over all.

A squeak has already been inaugurated over the Stewart estate. There are several persons claiming to be heirs-at-law.

Secretary Manning yesterday issued a call for \$10,000 in reward bonds.

The call will mature December 31st.

The New York Chinese are assuming American methods. Those who cut the washing rates on collars and cuffs have been boycotted.

Secretary Manning has assumed action concerning the Chinese Department, and yesterday signed all matter requiring the signature of the Secretary.

Great Plantation Scheme.

NEW YORK, October 30th.—A. M.—It was reported to Henry George's headquarters, at the Colonnade Hotel, yesterday, that 74,420 members of Trades Unions had expressed their desire to turn out in the great labor parade to-night. Mr. George received a telegram from T. V. Fowley, stating that he would speak in this city on Monday night. Arrangements have been made to hold a large meeting at the Academy of Music. George said this would prove that Powderly was with him and not opposed to him, as had been stated by the Hewitt men. In all, Henry George spoke at eleven meetings last night.

Racing in Boston.

BOSTON, October 30th.—The fight last night, with two-ounce gloves between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Frazier, for \$1,000 and the light-weight champion belt, was the hardest, most and most even glove fight ever seen between light-weight glove fighters in this country. Frazier's weight was 123 pounds, and McAuliffe's 130 pounds. The fight was six and six, until the final and decisive round. McAuliffe fought on the Dempsey plan, using his legs for avoidance and his left for punishment. Frazier claimed first blood, but his leads, as a rule, fell short, owing to McAuliffe's cleverness and agility. McAuliffe fought on his opponent's face with his left. The decisive blow in the twenty-first round was a right-hander on the jugular. Frazier fell face forward, and his second drew the sponge. McAuliffe fought on the second, while the spectators and all this will be sixty years from now.

The light of the Liberty statue is 151 feet over all.

A squeak has already been inaugurated over the Stewart estate. There are several persons claiming to be heirs-at-law.

Secretary Manning yesterday issued a call for \$10,000 in reward bonds.

The call will mature December 31st.

The New York Chinese are assuming American methods. Those who cut the washing rates on collars and cuffs have been boycotted.

Secretary Manning has assumed action concerning the Chinese Department, and yesterday signed all matter requiring the signature of the Secretary.

Great Plantation Scheme.

NEW YORK, October 30th.—A. M.—It was reported to Henry George's headquarters, at the Colonnade Hotel, yesterday, that 74,420 members of Trades Unions had expressed their desire to turn out in the great labor parade to-night. Mr. George received a telegram from T. V. Fowley, stating that he would speak in this city on Monday night. Arrangements have been made to hold a large meeting at the Academy of Music. George said this would prove that Powderly was with him and not opposed to him, as had been stated by the Hewitt men. In all, Henry George spoke at eleven meetings last night.

Racing in Boston.

BOSTON, October 30th.—The fight last night, with two-ounce gloves between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Frazier, for \$1,000 and the light-weight champion belt, was the hardest, most and most even glove fight ever seen between light-weight glove fighters in this country. Frazier's weight was 123 pounds, and McAuliffe's 130 pounds. The fight was six and six, until the final and decisive round. McAuliffe fought on the Dempsey plan, using his legs for avoidance and his left for punishment. Frazier claimed first blood, but his leads, as a rule, fell short, owing to McAuliffe's cleverness and agility. McAuliffe fought on his opponent's face with his left. The decisive blow in the twenty-first round was a right-hander on the jugular. Frazier fell face forward, and his second drew the sponge. McAuliffe fought on the second, while the spectators and all this will be sixty years from now.

The light of the Liberty statue is 151 feet over all.

A squeak has already been inaugurated over the Stewart estate. There are several persons claiming to be heirs-at-law.

Secretary Manning yesterday issued a call for \$10,000 in reward bonds.

The call will mature December 31st.

The New York Chinese are assuming American methods. Those who cut the washing rates on collars and cuffs have been boycotted.

Secretary Manning has assumed action concerning the Chinese Department, and yesterday signed all matter requiring the signature of the Secretary.

Great Plantation Scheme.

NEW YORK, October 30th.—A. M.—It was reported to Henry George's headquarters, at the Colonnade Hotel, yesterday, that 74,420 members of Trades Unions had expressed their desire to turn out in the great labor parade to-night. Mr. George received a telegram from T. V. Fowley, stating that he would speak in this city on Monday night. Arrangements have been made to hold a large meeting at the Academy of Music. George said this would prove that Powderly was with him and not opposed to him, as had been stated by the Hewitt men. In all, Henry George spoke at eleven meetings last night.

Racing in Boston.

BOSTON, October 30th.—The fight last night, with two-ounce gloves between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Frazier, for \$1,000 and the light-weight champion belt, was the hardest, most and most even glove fight ever seen between light-weight glove fighters in this country. Frazier's weight was 123 pounds, and McAuliffe's 130 pounds. The fight was six and six, until the final and decisive round. McAuliffe fought on the Dempsey plan, using his legs for avoidance and his left for punishment. Frazier claimed first blood, but his leads, as a rule, fell short, owing to McAuliffe's cleverness and agility. McAuliffe fought on his opponent's face with his left. The decisive blow in the twenty-first round was a right-hander on the jugular. Frazier fell face forward, and his second drew the sponge. McAuliffe fought on the second, while the spectators and all this will be sixty years from now.

The light of the Liberty statue is 151 feet over all.

A squeak has already been inaugurated over the Stewart estate. There are several persons claiming to be heirs-at-law.

Secretary Manning yesterday issued a call for \$10,000 in reward bonds.

The call will mature December 31st.

The New York Chinese are assuming American methods. Those who cut the washing rates on collars and cuffs have been boycotted.

Secretary Manning has assumed action concerning the Chinese Department, and yesterday signed all matter requiring the signature of the Secretary.

Great Plantation Scheme.

NEW YORK, October 30th.—A. M.—It was reported to Henry George's headquarters, at the Colonnade Hotel, yesterday, that 74,420 members of Trades Unions had expressed their desire to turn out in the great labor parade to-night. Mr. George received a telegram from T. V. Fowley, stating that he would speak in this city on Monday night. Arrangements have been made to hold a large meeting at the Academy of Music. George said this would prove that Powderly was with him and not opposed to him, as had been stated by the Hewitt men. In all, Henry George spoke at eleven meetings last night.

Racing in Boston.

BOSTON, October 30th.—The fight last night, with two-ounce gloves between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Frazier, for \$1,000 and the light-weight champion belt, was the hardest, most and most even glove fight ever seen between light-weight glove fighters in this country. Frazier's weight was 123 pounds, and McAuliffe's 130 pounds. The fight was six and six, until the final and decisive round. McAuliffe fought on the Dempsey plan, using his legs for avoidance and his left for punishment. Frazier claimed first blood, but his leads, as a rule, fell short, owing to McAuliffe's cleverness and agility. McAuliffe fought on his opponent's face with his left. The decisive blow in the twenty-first round was a right-hander on the jugular. Frazier fell face forward, and his second drew the sponge. McAuliffe fought on the second, while the spectators and all this will be sixty years from now.

The light of the Liberty statue is 151 feet over all.

A squeak has already been inaugurated over the Stewart estate. There are several persons claiming to be heirs-at-law.

Secretary Manning yesterday issued a call for \$10,000 in reward bonds.

The call will mature December 31st.

The New York Chinese are assuming American methods. Those who cut the washing rates on collars and cuffs have been boycotted.

Secretary Manning has assumed action concerning the Chinese Department, and yesterday signed all matter requiring the signature of the Secretary.

Great Plantation Scheme.

NEW YORK, October 30th.—A. M.—It was reported to Henry George's headquarters, at the Colonnade Hotel, yesterday, that 74,420 members of Trades Unions had expressed their desire to turn out in the great labor parade to-night. Mr. George received a telegram from T. V. Fowley, stating that he would speak in this city on Monday night. Arrangements have been made to hold a large meeting at the Academy of Music. George said this would prove that Powderly was with him and not opposed to him, as had been stated by the Hewitt men. In all, Henry George spoke at eleven meetings last night.

Racing in Boston.

BOSTON, October 30th.—The fight last night, with two-ounce gloves between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Frazier, for \$1,000 and the light-weight champion belt, was the hardest, most and most even glove fight ever seen between light-weight glove fighters in this country. Frazier's weight was 123 pounds, and McAuliffe's 130 pounds. The fight was six and six, until the final and decisive round. McAuliffe fought on the Dempsey plan, using his legs for avoidance and his left for punishment. Frazier claimed first blood, but his leads, as a rule, fell short, owing to McAuliffe's cleverness and agility. McAuliffe fought on his opponent's face with his left. The decisive blow in the twenty-first round was a right-hander on the jugular. Frazier fell face forward, and his second drew the sponge. McAuliffe fought on the second, while the spectators and all this will be sixty years from now.

The light of the Liberty statue is 151 feet over all.

A squeak has already been inaugurated over the Stewart estate. There are several persons claiming to be heirs-at-law.

Secretary Manning yesterday issued a call for \$10,000 in reward bonds.

The call will mature December 31st.

THE JUDGE'S WOOING.

Monsieur Zacharias Seiler, an old Judge of the Tribunal of Stanz and member of the Grand Council of Lucerne, after having slept for twenty-five or thirty years through the clamors of the advocate on his circuit had obtained the favor of withdrawing to his snug villa, situated on the Kusnacht street, near the German gate. There he was enjoying himself under the supervision of his old housekeeper, Therese, a devout person with a crooked nose and a chin garnished with a thin, grey beard.

These two, full of indulgence for one another, respected their reciprocal manias. Therese looked after the household admirably, ironed the linens, and took care to renew Monsieur's stock of tobacco, shut up in a large stone jar, after which she was a busy woman, her hands red with work.

"It is time for sleep, Master Yeri," said he.

"Good night and many thanks for your hospitality."

And to his mount the high steps of the stairs, one would have said he was but twenty years old. But those twenty years lasted only a quarter of an hour, and, once in bed, with the covers drawn up to his chin, and a heavy knot knotted around his neck, he bowed to him.

"Sleep, Therese; you are very tired."

At 9 o'clock the next morning he awoke, greatly refreshed at having slept so long.

"I've had a good night's sleep," said he.

"I've had a good night's sleep," said Therese, who had come to the room.

"What is the matter, monsieur?" One

moment thought him dead.

The idea of sudden birth now presented itself to him.

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

"I am a man, and I have a wife."

DAILY RECORD-UNION

PUBLISHED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third st., bet. 7th and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted. Double sheet on Saturdays.

For one year, \$1.00.

For three months, .50.

Subscribers served by Carriers at Fifteen cents per week. In all interior cities and towns.

Advertisers, 10¢ per word.

News and editorial writers, 10¢ per word.

The WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home News and Literary Journal published in the Pacific coast. One Year, .25.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square (6x6 of an inch), two times, .50.

1 square (inside position), three times, .75.

Local (4th notes), 25 cents per line each time.

Average seven words to a line.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29, 1886.

BAGS—Cal. Wheat Bags, 50¢; Wool

Bag, 50¢; Potato Bag, 50¢; Wool

Barred Wire—Steel Galvanized 4-point

Cactus, bars 6-inch space, 50¢ do; do 4-

each. Painted Tin, less than Galvanized,

10¢ do; do; do; do; do; do; do; do;

Wire, 14¢ do; do; do; do; do; do; do;

do; do; do; do; do; do; do; do; do;

do; do; do; do; do; do; do; do; do;

FRESH MEATS—Following are rates for whole meat, 1 lb. per lb. per lb. per lb. per lb.

First quality, .60¢; second, .50¢;

third quality, .40¢; very Large

steaks, .50¢; round steaks, .40¢;

short ribs, .45¢;

LIVERPOOL, October 29th.

WHEAT—Quint bushels, .75¢ per bushel, for cash, 7¢ for November.

CORN—.50¢ per bushel.

LARD—.50¢ per pound.

RUM—.50¢ per pound.

SHORT RIBS—.45¢.

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can be used in all kinds of baking. It is the result of low test, short weight, alum, phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, CO., 100 Wall street, New York.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, SAN FRANCISCO. m/s 403

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

"Protection to American Labor and Industries."

Election Tuesday, November 2, 1886.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN F. SWIFT.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:

R. W. WATERMAN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

WALTER S. MOORE.

FOR CONTROLLER:

J. E. DENNY.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

W. H. H. HART.

FOR TREASURER:

JACOB H. NEFF.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

IRA G. HOITT.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:

THEO. REICHERT.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

T. B. McFARLAND.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

A. VAN R. PATERSON.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

NOBLE HAMILTON.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT:

JAMES A. ORR.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

(FIRST DISTRICT):

A. ABBOTT.

FOR CONGRESSMAN

(THIRD DISTRICT):

JOSEPH MCKENNA.

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

(SECOND DISTRICT):

L. C. MOREHOUSE.

COUNTY TICKET.

State Taxate, FINDLEY R. DRAY

Assemblyman—18th District, W. H. CARROLL

Assemblyman—19th District, L. S. SAYERS

Assemblyman—20th District, J. H. SHEPPARD

Assemblyman—21st District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—22nd District, C. E. FLETCHER

Assemblyman—23rd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—24th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—25th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—26th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—27th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—28th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—29th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—30th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—31st District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—32nd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—33rd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—34th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—35th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—36th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—37th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—38th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—39th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—40th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—41st District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—42nd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—43rd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—44th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—45th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—46th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—47th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—48th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—49th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—50th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—51st District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—52nd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—53rd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—54th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—55th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—56th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—57th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—58th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—59th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—60th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—61st District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—62nd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—63rd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—64th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—65th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—66th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—67th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—68th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—69th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—70th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—71st District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—72nd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—73rd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—74th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—75th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—76th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—77th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—78th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—79th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—80th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—81st District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—82nd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—83rd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—84th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—85th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—86th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—87th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—88th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—89th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—90th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—91st District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—92nd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—93rd District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—94th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—95th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—96th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—97th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—98th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—99th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—100th District, J. H. HAMILTON

Assemblyman—101st District, J. H. HAMILTON

FRUIT-MARKETING.

SALE OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT AT THE EAST.

Evils of Present Methods—Necessity for Concert of Action Between Shippers and Growers.

We reproduce below another letter from H. Weinstock of this city, written to the *Pacific Rural Press*, from results of his mature investigation of the fruit marketing question during his recent trip throughout the Eastern market area, for this purpose. He says:

In his last letter our correspondent advanced the plan of selling California fruits in the Eastern cities by an auction system, and endeavored to show that such a method would solve existing difficulties and insure California fruits a fair price in an extensive market. I will repeat and write again in Philadelphia, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Denver, stopping again on his way westward at the end of the month. In each city he took occasion to meet this plan to the judgment of as many wholesale and retail fruit dealers as time would permit him to interview. He found many who at first did not believe the plan good and who predicted failure if it should be tried. A free discussion, however, of the merits of the system would, as rule, bring about a decided change of opinion in many of those who least favored it. It is, however, to meet this plan to the judgment of as many wholesale and retail fruit dealers as time would permit him to interview. He found many who at first did not believe the plan good and who predicted failure if it should be tried. A free discussion, however, of the merits of the system would, as rule, bring about a decided change of opinion in many of those who least favored it. It is, however,

AN EXPENSIVE SHIPMENT.

The following case in point will serve as an illustration: Among those who at first entertained with little favor the idea of selling California fruits at auction was the well-known fruit dealer of New York, Mr. Low, who are the St. Paul, Minn., agents for Portier Bros. Co., and are among the largest fruit dealers in the Northwest. A day before the arrival of your correspondent he had sold 400 cases of San Jose grapes at \$100 per crate. These grapes arrived in a \$900-rate passenger car, and were due in St. Paul Friday morning, owing to some delays in transit. The San Jose grower, however, had been unable to get a freight rate, so the train was delayed in transit and failed to reach its destination earlier than Saturday evening, thus postponing the sale of the grapes until Sunday morning. It was necessary to ship with the first train from 100 miles or more centered in your store on that Monday morning, and with the natural business competition and jealousies already existing, that the price was \$100 per crate, or more than 50 cents a crate. True, that even as early as Monday morning this lot of grapes was in poor condition, but it certainly was in better condition than the day before, and for that reason alone could certainly have realized that amount you now hold to the credit of the grower. As for the question whether

GROWERS AND SHIPPERS WILL AGREE

To sell their fruits at auction, why should they not? What protection have they now, against the fact that the cost of shipping is more than present? Has it not been demonstrated that with two factors in the field, viz.: the growers and the shippers, the plan of shipping 15-cent lots at a time is highly practicable? And in a recent issue of the *Fruit Union* it is distinctly pointed out that, if carried on, the plan would not be made a success. This gentleman, however, was unable, either by proof or reasoning, to point out why the plan would not succeed, no doubt expecting his mere assertion, and the Legislature should be compelled to be convinced.

DISCUSSION PENDING.

It is earnestly hoped that the California fruit-growers and shippers will, at the State Convention which is to meet in Sacramento in November, thoroughly discuss this and remedy existing evils. The *Fruit Union* has agreed to do this now, and that their trains were running on passenger schedule instead of the present precarious and uncertain time of transit. Under these circumstances, the risk is less under the present system. Let us imagine that the plan of selling all California fruits by auction was now in operation; that the California growers and shippers had united themselves in a plan to sell fruit for 15 cents a crate, and to ship them in lots of five, to be sent to market now, and that their trains were running on passenger schedule instead of the present precarious and uncertain time of transit. Under these circumstances, the risk is less under the present system.

Let us imagine that the plan of selling all California fruits by auction was now in operation; that the California growers and shippers had united themselves in a plan to sell fruit for 15 cents a crate, and to ship them in lots of five, to be sent to market now, and that their trains were running on passenger schedule instead of the present precarious and uncertain time of transit. Under these circumstances, the risk is less under the present system.

First—the highly excessive freight charges of \$900 per car.

Second—the delay in transit of nearly two days.

Third—the fact that the fruit was of an inferior quality, and

Fourth—Because the present method of selling perishable California fruits is entirely too slow.

These causes can and should be remedied. A perfect quality of fruit should be sold, with a fresh and rapid turn-around, and under a system whereby California fruits would be distributed within a few hours after arrival, the San Jose fruit-grower's statement would have stood as follows:

Fruit on 400 crates at \$800 per car.....\$800.00
Cost of crates and basket at 10c.....76.00
Picking and packing (estimated).....24.00
Sales at 6 per cent. commission.....\$800.00
Less 10 per cent. commission.....180.00

Loss.....\$220.00

So that in this one transaction the grower, in addition to the total loss of four tons of grapes, which should be worth at least \$40 per ton, is out of pocket for freight, crates and labor, \$220, making a total of \$800.

Again, we see that the total loss on a transaction of this magnitude was brought about by the following causes:

First—the highly excessive freight charges of \$900 per car.

Second—the delay in transit of nearly two days.

Third—the fact that the fruit was of an inferior quality, and

Fourth—Because the present method of selling perishable California fruits is entirely too slow.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE INSTANCE.

The experience of this unfortunate San Jose grower was not unique, for the experience of the first few years of our experiment is a common one.

In Kansas City the writer found a day or two before his arrival nearly 100 single crates of his grapes had been sold at 50 cents a crate.

"We're the grapes of an inferior qual-

ity," said one of the commission men.

"No, on the contrary we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a consequence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

"Well, we know how you came to be sold at 50 cents a crate. About two weeks ago the market looked bare and clean, and we believed we could dispose of a carload of fruit at great advantage. Accordingly, we quickly released our single crates, but it would appear that our neighbors thought as we did and also wired for carloads each, and as a conse-

quence, instead of Kansas City we were above average."

"Did they arrive in poor condition?"

"No, they reached us in excellent condition."

"Then how do you explain their being sold for 50 cents, which involves a loss of about 90 cents a crate?"

